

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9188

號八十八百一十九第

日四十二月四閏年三十

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUN 1, 1887.

三年禮 號五十六英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

HIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUN 14, NINGPO, British steamer, 701, P. Schultz, Whampoa 14th June, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
JUN 14, ALLAN, British steamer, 1,420, Porter, Saigon 10th June, General—ADAMSON, REILLY & Co.
JUN 14, PROPTON, British steamer, 1,387, G. Heisley, Saigon 10th June, Rice and Paddy—ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.
JUN 14, VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. Speck, Shanghai 11th June, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
JUN 14, YANGTZE, British steamer, 914, T. W. Starling, Shanghai 9th June, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

14TH JUNE
Derwent, British str., for Amoy.
Wingsong, British str., for Singapore.
Terio, British str., for Saigon.
Zafra, British str., for Akyo.
Nanchan, British str., for Swatow.
Velox, German str., for Chefoo.
Dumbo, British str., for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

JUN 14, KHLIA, British str., for Singapore.
JUN 14, FIDDLER, German str., for Amoy.
JUN 14, WINGSONG, British str., for Calcutta.
JUN 14, FUSHAN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
JUN 14, NASHAN, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
The British steamer *Yantze* from Shanghai, 9th June, reports had strong SW. monsoon and heavy head sea from port to port.

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The British steamer *Proptos*, from Saigon 10th June, reports had light monsoon and fine weather from Capo St. James to Cape Varela; thence to port moderate monsoon and fine, clear weather. Off Cape Varela passed the German steamer *Deutschland* bound south.

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TO BE LET.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1886.

TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

AN EXTENSIVE GODOWN, No. 28d Praya East (Wanchai).

Apply to DORABEE & HING KEE,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1887.

TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A EXTENSIVE GODOWN, No. 28d Praya East (Wanchai).

Apply to DORABEE & HING KEE,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1887.

TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

W BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

McCarthy's History of crown-times—Jubilé Edition.

Blick's General Atlas, Cosmographic Atlases, Library and International Atlas.

Carpentry and Joinery, Tredgold and Tarn's Rough Drawing and Sketching with Supplement, 4th Edition.

Colonial and Foreign Office Lists for 1887.

Chapman & Hall's Mississippian and Amazonian Rivers.

Chapman Commercial Envelopes, \$1.50 per 1,000.

Sheffield Cutlery Pocket Knives, Scissors, &c., Fancy Watches and Clocks, prod time-keepers.

Fancy Goods including Photo Albums, plush frames.

Instruction in Photography, by Capt. Albany.

The Lovely Wang, by Hon. L. Wingfield.

Hand Book to the Desk Office and Platform Electricity, its Theory, Sources and Application by Sprague.

Skottowe's "A Short History of Parliament."

The Practical Horse Keeper, by Fleming.

Theatre's "Shipbuilding in Iron and Steel," New Edition with Plates, 2 Vols.

KELLY & WALSH LTD., HONGKONG.

TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A VERY COMFORTABLE HOUSE, FURNISHED ON UN-EQUALLED COMMANDING extensive Sea View and very Cool in summer.

Apply at THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1887.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"BEACONSFIELD," lately occupied by the HONGKONG and SHANGAI BANKING CORPORATION. Possession from 1st July when the Repair will be completed.

Apply to BELLOWS & CO.,
SHARP & CO., Estate Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1887.

TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GRIFFITH'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS,

of Hongkong, and Ports.

Are the Newest and Best published, have the greatest degree of permanency and are moderate in price.

SPECIAL EXCELLENCE

in IVORY MINIATURES, Engravings and reproductions.

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TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

F. W. CROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG, 11th June, 1887.

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fr. 30. fr. 60.

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CONDITIONS:

Toute demande d'abonnement doit être accompagnée d'un mandat sur la poste en entier à nos bureaux, Paris ou Londres. Les abonnements commencent le 1er ou 16 de chaque mois.

Envoy gratuit de deux numéros spéciaux à toute personne qui en adressera la demande écrit à l'administration, 9, RUE D'ARGENT, Bruxelles.

Tout abonnement d'une année, à dater du 1er janvier 1887, sera à présent à 10 francs.

CHARTERMENT:

et à titre de prime, le journal jusqu'au début de sa période d'abonnement.

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INTIMATIONS.

INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS.

Excerpt.

\$25.5d. per annum if commenced to be paid at age 30, secures the sum of \$2500 at age 50, and if Death occurs before age 50, the sum of \$2500 is payable to deceased's Estate. This form of Provision affords an excellent means for the investment of small savings.

Proposal forms, and all information on application to the

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Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

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SUNDRIES RECENTLY UNPACKED—

"PERFECT" SEAMLESS TENNIS BALLS.

Silicized Carbon Filters (moveable blocks)

Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.

Es de Cologne and Lavender Water.

New Books and Music.

OFFICE STATIONERY & OFFICE SUNDRIES.

Billiard Balls for English, French, and American Games.

English and American Billiard Cues.

Coffee Mills and Coffee Roasters.

Waterproof Coats and Cloth Aprons.

Artist's Chalks, and Sandies.

Travelling Spirit Stoves.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

Swimming Belts and Swimming Collars.

And,

CALCUTTA FIT SUN HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1887.

TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.

PAID UP.....\$60,000.

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, towards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum.

CONTRACTS RECENTLY UNPACKED—

"PERFECT" SEAMLESS TENNIS BALLS.

Silicized Carbon Filters (moveable blocks)

Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.

Es de Cologne and Lavender Water.

New Books and Music.

OFFICE STATIONERY & OFFICE SUNDRIES.

Billiard Balls for English, French, and American Games.

English and American Billiard Cues.

Coffee Mills and Coffee Roasters.

Waterproof Coats and Cloth Aprons.

Artist's Chalks, and Sandies.

Travelling Spirit Stoves.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

Swimming Belts and Swimming Collars.

ADY. 1887

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

1887. AND DIRECTORY
CERIFIA DIRECTORY.
CY-TERM ANNUAL ISSUE,
WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c.,
Sovol 8vo., pp. 1,155—\$5.00.
AN EDITION, BY 1800, pp. 775—\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

It contains Descriptions and Statistical

Accounts of, and Directories for

HONGKONG—JAPAN—

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Do. Post Director Kobe (Hyogo).

Do. Military Forces Osaka.

Do. Chinese Hongkong.

MACAO—CHINA—

Porto—Hankow—Ningpo.

Wuhsien—Wuchow.

Shanghai—Chinkiang.

Wuhu—Kiaochow.

Takao—Tsinan.

Taiwanfoo—Tsinan.

Tamsui—Kiaochow.

Kiaochow—Wuchow.

Ningpo—Shanghai.

Chinkiang—Wuhu.

Wuhu—Kiaochow.

Takao—Tsinan.

Tsinan—Takao.

Tsin

FACTS.

AN INSTANCE OF THE FIDELITY OF TRADITION.

In these days of education and locomotion, we can hardly, perhaps realize how tenacious, and on the whole faithful, the human memory may be in spite of the absence of written or printed documents. Even yet we see the unbroken and exact record of the true boundaries of a parish or township handed down in the annual beating of the bounds or riding of the marches. And even where no such ceremony has tended to perpetuate the remembrance of topographical details, tradition, though it may vary as to historical facts, is often singularly true to locality. I am tempted to give what seems to me a good example of this fidelity of tradition. Many years ago among the uplands of Limerick I made the acquaintance of an old maiden lady, Miss Darling, of Priestlaw, who with her bachelor brothers tenanted a farm which their family had held for many generations. In the course of her observant and reflective life she had gathered up and treasured in her recollection the traditions and legends of these pastoral solitudes. I well remember, among the tales she delighted to pour into the ear of a sympathetic listener, one that went back to the time of the Battle of Dunbar. We know from his own letters when he found his only practicable line of retreat through the hills barreled by the Covenanting army, and how he wrote urgently to the English commander-in-chief for help in the enemy's rear. It has usually been supposed that his communications with England were kept up only by sea. But the weather was boisterous at the time, and a vessel bound for Berwick or Newcastle might have been driven far away from land. There is therefore every probability that Cromwell would try to send a communication by land also. Now the tradition of Limerick maintains that he did so. The story is told that he sent two soldiers disguised as natives of the district to push their way through the hills and over the border. The men had got as far as the valley of the Whiteadder, and were riding past the mouth of one of the narrow glens, when a gust of wind, sweeping over the hollow, lifted up their hooded-grey cloaks and showed their military garb beneath. They had been watched, and were now overtaken and shot. Miss Darling told me that tradition had always pointed to as the spot where they were buried. At her instigation the ground was dug up there, and among some mouldering bones were found a few sorely decayed military buttons with a coin of the time of Charles the First.—"The Making of Britain," by Archibald Geikie in "Macmillan's Magazine."

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Mr. Leslie Stephen contributes an interesting article on this subject to the "Cornhill Magazine" for this month. Referring to the study of philology he says:—"Philology is, of course, a most important and interesting study. An investigation of the great instrument of thought and of its processes of development has a genuine interest for philosophers, logicians, and even for historians and antiquaries, as well as for literary students. Philologists have to study the same documents as men of letters. They have to read Chaucer and Shakespeare, though with a very different purpose. So a chemist may study a picture as well as an art critic. The main interest of the one is in the pigments to which it owes its colour; the main interest of the other is in the effect upon the imagination of a particular combination of colours. The philologists, as such, can tell you the history of a word used by Shakespeare, but as a philologist he has nothing to do with the imaginative force of the sentence in which the word occurs. So far as the language is obsolete, so far as it has become a dead language, he can do something for you. He can supplement the instruction which, as to the great bulk of the language, was already given in your nursery. Here and there he clears away an obscurity or points some allusion no longer manifest; and we will, if you please, be duly thankful to him, and tell him that he has rendered us a real service. But, however valuable for other purposes, we must admit that he is not a guide to the kind of knowledge we desire, but an humble attendant who has cleared a few stumbling-blocks from our path." With regard to the connection between the classics and English literature, Mr. Leslie Stephen takes the "modern" side:—"If I were asked (he says) to name someone whose soul would really ring like an echo to the majestic language of the great Puritan, I think that my mind, and the minds of good many of us, would spontaneously recur to the name of one who has told us that he knows Little Latin and no Greek—I mean Mr. John Bright. He cannot, he says very frankly, and it is a misfortune for him, appreciate Plato. But that defect is clearly compatible with unequalled mastery of some of the noblest strains of English eloquence, and it would be incredible that a man, who can use the instrument so skilfully, should not appreciate its use by others. There is a vast difference between what is called knowing a thing's history and really knowing that thing itself, between really having an ear for music and knowing how, for example, modern harmony has grown out of strumming on some prehistoric barbarous tom-tom. No amount of such knowledge will give you the power to make any knowledge of the relations between English and classical literature of itself endow you with the true faculty for perceiving the beauties of either. We cannot honestly deny the fact that many of our greatest writers owed little or nothing to any classical training, even when they possessed it. It is enough to run over the bare names of Shakspeare and Burns and Dickens, and Dickens, to say nothing of many less distinguished, Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Mr. Bright has a style very superior to—I will not say a name. Criticism requires a wide knowledge, though less general than original authorship; but I cannot disagree that our fine critics of some of the most important English literature—I mean Chaucer, Leland, and to a lesser extent of "the best books." On the subject of "the best books" Mr. Leslie Stephen writes as follows:—Some distinguished men have recently been abusing themselves with the insoluble task of finding out what are the best hundred books? I say insubstantial, because to my mind the best book for any man is that in which he takes most interest, and as man's powers and tastes vary indefinitely, and there is no power and no taste which may not be stimulated by reading, so the suitability of books depends upon the idiosyncrasy of the reader. . . . Whichever rouses his mind most, and commands his sympathies most powerfully, is in all probability the best for him. Literature represents all the reasonings and feelings and passions of civilised men in all ages. As Coleridge says:—

"All thoughts, all passions, all desires, have their birth within mortal frame, All live and move in mortal frame, And feed his sacred frame."

We may apply the words to genius. To select any particular variety as best for all is as absurd as to say that every man ought to be a priest or that every man ought to be a soldier. But this I may say. Take hold anywhere, read what you really like, and not what someone tells you that you ought to like; let your reading be part of your life."

A PRESIDENTIAL BLUFF.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S STATE OF TWO DEGREES IN A GAME OF POKER.

The President lately lost \$46 at poker. A few days before the close of the last session of Congress, Mr. Cleveland felt the need of a little relaxation. Colonel Lamont suggested a quiet little game of poker. The hour was set for 10 o'clock at night, and a Senator and two Representatives sat down to the table. Lamont was banker and suggested that the limit be \$5. The President sat on the right of the banker and the Senator on the left. Every body took \$10 worth of chips to begin with. The game proceeded with varying fortunes and exciting jock pots until nearly morning. The banker then seemed to be a little ahead, and his winnings came about equally from the President and the Senator. The Congressman were old hands, but they found that all their skill was necessary to keep even with the game. A series of five-jack pots was suggested to close the night's play. The first time around no one could open the pot, and on the next deal it took queens or better. The Senator opened for the limit and everybody stayed in. The Representatives each took two cards, the President one, and the Senator three. Lamont stood pat. The betting began vigorously, and the President looked as if he was bluffing an office-seeker. Finally one of the Representatives called. Lamont showed down a king full. The President had the ace of hearts, nine and seven of diamonds, and the deuces of club and spades. The Senator had a queen full, and the two Representatives had a troy full and two pair, ace up, respectively. Lamont raked in the pot and the players cashed in their chips. The President was out \$46.—Chicago Tribune.

DRESS REFORM SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

My grandmother has been telling me something about how the present styles in women's undergarments came into vogue. When she was a child, she said, no one wore any lower under clothes except stockings. After a while there came a fashion for pantaloons, which consisted simply of a broad ruffle fastened by a tight band just below the knee. Children used to have two sets, white ones for heat, and yellow nankeen or calico for every day wear. She said there was a reason for the fashion of pantaloons, as there is for every degree of fashion. People had begun to think it more sensible to put short dresses on children rather than long gowns reaching below their ankles, and, to make the custom modest, the extra coverings for the limbs was invented. But the presence of a tight band about the leg was objectionable on account of its discomfort, and the remedy for this led to the next step in the evolution of the present lower under garment. To the outside of the broad ruffle was attached the base of a long, acute angle triangle of cloth. This triangle extended up the waist, where it was buttoned to the bodice. This relieved the pressure from the band, but as the support was one-sided, it caused the ruffle to hang unevenly at times.

The only remedy for this seemed to be the adoption of the present form, in which the whole of the lower portion of the body is covered. For a long time if anybody dared dream of such an innovation she dare not speak of it, and when at last the women were leaped by some courageous ladies, who donned the first drawers, there was a wonderful hue and cry, compared to which anything in the history of modern reform is as nothing. "Women trying to get into trousers!" "Horror! Shame!" But the reform prevailed.—Chicago Herald.

NOTICE OF FIRM.

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. JOHN ANDREW has been appointed Agent for the above Companies in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, CRAWFORD D. KERR, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1887. [1136]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPAO DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that if upon their arrival at this Harbor, none of the Company's Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1887. [135]

If you want JAPANESE GOODS at Reasonable Prices go to CASSUMBOHY'S STORE, BEACONFIELD ACADEMY.

A Large Assortment of New Satins and other Ware, Bronzes, Tea Services, Screens, &c. New and Second-hand FURNITURE at Lowest Prices.

DAI LY PRESS Office, Wyndham Street, KELLY & WILSON, Queen's Road, W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1887.

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KELLY & WALSH, W. BREWER, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOW ON SALE.

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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY WITH THE PUNJI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

Published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily Press on the Morning of the Departure of the Euclid Mail, contains the LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE, REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES, TELLEGRAAMS, POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c. &c.

TIMBER.

THE Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. ABBEAMSON & CO., Sandakan, British North Borneo, are now prepared to submit for inspection Samples of hard and soft TIMBERS suitable for Wharves, Building and General purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1886. [140]

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N.B.—ADVERTISING SOLICITED for all Newspapers published on the Pacific Coast, with Islands, Polygons, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil, China, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, the Eastern States, and Europe. Files of nearly every Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast are kept constantly on hand, and all Advertisers are allowed free access to them during business hours.

The "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" is kept on file at the Office of L. P. FISHER, who is authorized to receive Advertisements.

As Coleridge says:—

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All live and move in mortal frame, And feed his sacred frame."

He fed his sacred frame.

We may apply the words to genius. To select any particular variety as best for all is as absurd as to say that every man ought to be a priest or that every man ought to be a soldier. But this I may say. Take hold anywhere, read what you really like, and not what someone tells you that you ought to like; let your reading be part of your life."

INTIMATIONS.

K WONG MAN, SHING
Furniture, in
ALL KINDS
JAPANESE LACQUERED WARES,
CURIOS, &c., &
PICTURES
53, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Victoria Hotel Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th February 1887. [368]

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM LAUNCH

"MORNING STAR"

Runs Daily a Ferry Boat between FEDEDDA's

WAREHOUSE AND TA-TSI-TU at the following

hours. The Time Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1887.

WEEK DAYS.

Leaves Leaves Leaves

Kowloon Hongkong Kowloon

6.00 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 8.00 A.M.

8.30 9.00 9.30

9.45 10.15 10.45

10.45 11.00 11.30

12.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M. 2.00 P.M.

2.30 3.00 3.30

3.45 4.15 4.45

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